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The writer then reverses the case, and assumes to send "*Calymperes Somieri* (Broth. ms.) Bott., Cossyra, Pa., near a vaporarium." Who in America would guess that Pa. was abbreviated from Pautellevia, an isolated islet between Sicily and Tunis! "Certainly," concludes the writer, "you would have good reason to complain of such unreasonable demand upon your knowledge of geography."

I am satisfied that this is a very reasonable and just appeal for clearness. And I am persuaded that every reasonable American—and I am inclined to think all are, though we forget sometimes, as here, to consider "the other man"—will heed the request, and *will act* on it.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER,
Winona, Minnesota.

GEORGIA GENICULATA IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This essentially northern species was collected by the writer at Waterville, N. H., during August, 1908. It was fairly abundant at the Cascades, at an altitude of 1800 ft. where it grew among the overhanging ledges, not inside, but around the mouths of the little caves, and bore abundant capsules, both last years, and immature. The best tufts had an approximately western exposure.

Georgia geniculata (Girgens.) Lindb. is distinguished from the common *G. pellucida* (L.) Rabenh. by its bent seta, rough above. At a distance it looks precisely like the ordinary species, but a careful inspection shows the knee-jointed pedicels, which are equally conspicuous on the green setae. At first sight the joint looks as if it had perhaps been accidentally bent, but examination under a lens shows no sign of an artificial bend, the joint also is little swollen.

Mrs. Britton says that this is the first report of *G. geniculata* from New Hampshire. Its distribution, from references at hand, is as follows: Japan, Amur region, Siberia, Alaska, British Columbia, Vancouver, Washington, Idaho, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, "appears to be common at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland." (Waghorne.)

The only previous report from New England is from Wenham, Mass.,¹ collected, J. H. Sears, in Herb. Kennedy.

When the substratum is mentioned in these references, it is given as "old logs" or "in a swamp," but the writer's specimens were on the ground.

It should be sought in similar situations in other parts of New England. The Cascades are gneiss and coarse granite, with no traces of limestone. Probably it is abundant throughout the White Mountains, but overlooked, *G. pellucida* being too common to collect. It is to be hoped that this note will inspire other collectors to report this interesting species.

Hartford, Connecticut.

1 J. F. Collins, *Rhodora* VIII, July, 1906. p. 131.